THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1832. NO. 25.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

105 HHDS. Leaf Tobacco;
40 do. Sugar;
180 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
300 Salted Hides;
180 bales Tennessee Cotton;
75 bbls. Molasses;
4 do. Honey;
50 do. Tar.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1832.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 31—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea;
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,
NO 66 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE LOW.

I WISH to Sell the balance of my lot on Grant's Hill: there are nine houses, in good tenantable order, on the premises, and room for eight or nine more, without interfering with said houses. The property will be divided into one, two, or three lots, so as to suit purchasers. The terms will be accommodating.

Also, I will rent my Warehouse, which I now occupy, on the corner of Penn and Hand Streets, with or without purchasing the Stock I have now on hand. I will make the terms easy.
JAMES HASLETT.
December 4, 1832.—7t

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. }
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Sept. 28.—3mo.

RECEIVED.

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

100 BARRELS Bridgeport Steam Mill Flour—made from New Wheat, suitable for Family use, and warranted of very superior quality. Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Oct. 2.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*
For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.
P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CHEESE.

53 CASKS PRIME WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, just received and for sale by DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Nov. 23, 1832.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

THE WESTERN FEMALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞ All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belle Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. *Prof.* of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞ There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞ For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,
WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—1ysw

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

NEW EDITION
OF
Mosheim's Church History.

JUST published, *Maclaine's Translation of Mosheim's Church History;* a New Edition, in 2 vols., continued to the year 1826. By *Charles Coote, L. L. D.*, and furnished with a dissertation on the State of the *Primitive Church;* by the Right Rev. Dr. George Gleig, of Stirling.
For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
November 27—3t 73 Wood street.

JOHN BLAIR,
Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,
NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS,

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

To Merchant Tailors, & Others.

WE invite your attention to an additional consignment of KENTUCKY JANES and FLANNELS, received within a few days: prices vary from 50 cents to $1 50 per yard.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
Nov. 23.—6t. *Pittsburgh.*

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

PERSONS in the Country, having friends to come out from *Ireland*, can always secure a certain passage from *Belfast*, in first rate ships, with careful and experienced commanders, on application to the subscribers, who, for the accommodation of such persons as desire to remit small sums to the "*Emerald Isle*," will give them orders on their Bankers, payable in all the principal towns of Ireland.
WILLIAM & THOMAS ADAIR,
Baltimore.

FIRST SPRING SHIP.

The fine, fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered Ship CHARLOTTE—burthen 400 tons—is expected to sail from *Belfast, for Baltimore*, about the 1st of *March* next, and offers a desirable conveyance for *Passengers.*

☞ Early application will be necessary to secure berths—if by letter, post paid.
WM. & THOS. ADAIR,
No. 175 Market Street.
Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1832. [Nov. 27.—9t]

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

Tanners' Oil, on Consignment.

RECEIVED, per steamer Boston, 53 barrels TANNERS' OIL, in good order, and for sale low. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
Nov. 23.—6t. Pittsburgh.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,260	2,260
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
65	100	6,500
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Dec. 7, 1832.

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE 'UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY'

There's a distant land 'mid the ocean's foam,
An l the sun-cherished flowers are springing there;
'Tis the merman's isle, and the sea nymph's home,
Where the waves are bright, and the Heavens are fair.

No tempes s rise in that happy clime,
No clouds ever blacken the face of day,
B it the groves of citron, and lemon, and lime,
Are blooming forever, forever are gay.

The wild-wave breaks on the pearly shore,
And the rainbow dwells in the dashing spray,
And birds, the blue mountains are hovering o'er,
Sweet birds, singing ever a sweeter lay.

There are no pangs the heart to anguish,
There are no tears the eye to dim,
And never there in sickness languish,
The fainting pulse and the feeble limb.

And brightly the sun fades away in the west,
While music breathes sweetly along the still air,
And gently reclining on Night's silent breast,
The bright Jew drops glisten, like diamonds there.

All lovely, all lonely, that dim distant land
Rests on the sea's bosom, a fallen star,
With its rocks of pearl, and its golden sand,
And its diamonds that lighten it afar.

Oh! where is that land, so lovely, so lonely,
Where the stars deck the night, as the sun gilds th: day,—
The bright eyes of angels have gazed on it only,
For 'tis o'er the blue sea, far away, far away.

J. L. R.

From the Washington Globe—Extra.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the Seat of Government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall see our resolution strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our Fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last Session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation and the extension of our mercantile operations.—The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase during the last preceding year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of near forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the Revered Father of his country, on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was, to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that Government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recal of our Minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which, though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances that would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented as it is by a community of language, manners and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of Representative Government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our North Eastern Boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United States before the Sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question, and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special Message to the Senate in their Executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the Sovereign arbiter. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British Government; but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference. And faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent to modify our demands so as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havanna, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 25th June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction, obtained by the Minister of the U. S. at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher nor other duties in the continental ports of Spain than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid,—the second, although due, had not, at the date of our last advices, been received: owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which the nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the Convention with Denmark, have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board, now sitting, shall have performed their functions.

I regret that by the last advices from our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, that government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but, at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected, and the result will be communicated to you without delay

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on, to put on a permanent basis the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the Empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by His Imperial Majesty, with the most perfect good faith,—and as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers, to the injury of our Consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish Empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the South, I could accompany it with the assurance that they all are blessed with that internal tranquillity and foreign peace which their devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us. To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, that even in this unfavorable state of things, our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade, by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts, furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this Power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate had not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its Territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favorable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for that purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the Republic of Colombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the Treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the Federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada; and hopes were entertained, that a new Union would be formed between the separate States, at least, for the purposes of foreign intercourse. Our minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquillity of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations, naturally attendant on an infant reign, have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens. A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and, it is hoped, with effect.

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce has been formed with the Republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established, and at peace with its neighbors: and its ports being the resorts of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring State of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made me defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was despatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations: but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe, that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy, nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprize, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the government, the receipts from customs during the year, will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and with the other means of the Treasury, will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and according to present information, will fall short of two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen millions, while a still larger sum, viz: eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars: of which $2,227,363 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and $4,735,296, not until the 2d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, fifty-eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of our maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly, for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources affords the means of further provisions for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required from them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that after the present year such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty, on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation, it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the Legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for these objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary, and generally, incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterised the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the republic declares it not only inexpedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless, these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the Tariff system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the Judicial Authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of reducing the General Government to that simple machine which the Constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States, all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging unfelt its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit, these stocks are of little or no value: as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions. The whole principle on which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the U. States with a portion of the holders of the 3 per ct. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the liability of the Government, after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the Bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important in my view is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress, that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States, for the purposes of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society, and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new States and the powers of the General Government: and unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that these questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches and endeavor, if possible, to counteract them.

Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the publick lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty on this occasion to urge it upon your consideration, and, to the propositions which have been heretofore suggested by others, to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the West, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large proportion of forty millions of dollars, and of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them. When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emolument arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy after the payment of public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on the subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages I have expressed my conviction, that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of Internal Improvement which are not national in their character, and both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the Government, have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps, more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the Nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory.—Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the charter of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neir neighboring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and that there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the general government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded: for if more than one-fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of discontents, which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this government as the harmony and union of the people.

Being solemnly impressed with the conviction, that the extension of the power to make internal improvements, beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the Constitution as will define its character and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this Government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people: improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, that to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power of the General Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the Constitution; and in their decision all ought cheerfully to acquiesce.

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians necessarily led to the interposition of the Government. A portion of the troops, under Generals Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field.—After a harrassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the Army, and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory.

Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers were ready, as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our militia system is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all Governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure, not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If, in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which such force could be formed and embodied. But for the purposes of defence, under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom and for whom the Government was instituted and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense is incurred, and much public property wasted under present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills, as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system. And I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you, that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the Eastern to the western side of the Mississippi, the remnants of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent, and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session, in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however, living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition on the part of the Government, to deal justly and liberally with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance. They were however rejected, and thus, the position of these Indians remains unchanged, as do the views communicated in my Message to the Senate of February, 1830.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy which accompanies this Message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year.

Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our Navy, presented in the view which has been taken of our Foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed report, as well as others heretofore submitted to Congress, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy.

From the accompanying report of the Post-Master General, you will also perceive that that Department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources, or lessening the accommodations which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail.

I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally. Still impressed with the justness of those views and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommend them to your consideration at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially within the District of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, and according to a decision of the Court for this District, a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years after the fraud has been committed. It may happen again as it has already happened, that during the whole two years, all the evidence of the fraud may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favor of public officers until they go out of office.

The Judiciary System of the United States remains imperfect. Of the nine Western and South Western States, three only enjoy the benefits of a circuit court. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only district courts. If the existing system be a good one, why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the Union, and such are the guarantees of the Constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the General Government to place all the States on the same footing, in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer.

On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix upon a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institution are founded.

That this Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects should be the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact that the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience; and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the Constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprize of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements, and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the universe may so direct our deliberations, and overrule our acts as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer. ANDREW JACKSON.

December 4th, 1832.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1832.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We anticipate our usual day of publication, to lay this anxiously looked for document before our readers. To expedite the issuing of our paper, we defer those remarks which a careful perusal has suggested, and will only say that, the Message is anti-Tariff in letter and spirit.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

To the Editors of the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Since my return to Harrisburgh, I have seen in the Chronicle, extracted from the New York Standard, Mr. Van Buren's reply to my letter of the 15th of September last, addressed to the Editor of the Susquehanna Register.' Mr. V. B. has passed over, as unworthy of notice, the direct charges of his opposition to Gen. Jackson, until Pennsylvania had broken down all hopes to defeat him, and other charges of his political turpitude, and has sheltered himself behind the single position, that if corrupt attempts have been made by his supporters, to obtain for him the vote of Pennsylvania, contrary to the known and expressed will of the people, they were not his *friends*, and that the authorship of such transactions cannot be traced to him.

Although my letter was drawn up in much haste, it was not done without a scrupulous regard for its TRUTH, *and my own honor;* and, however free from doubt my own mind may be, as to Mr. Van Buren being the moving cause of the actions of his partisans, referred to in my letter, I am, nevertheless, too well acquainted with his *method*, to believe for a moment that it can be brought home to him. It is also a notorious fact, that the *ultra* partisans of Martin Van Buren, for the last three years, have been the most malignant and uncompromising enemies of Governor Wolf, and his friends all know it would be a hopeless task, to trace the springs of action back to Mr. Van Buren, and yet there is not an intelligent man, conversant with the facts, who doubts it; there is no affinity and there can be no cordiality and affection, between the political adherents of Mr. Van Buren and the genuine friends of Governor Wolf.

Mr. Van Buren having, by his own declarations, exonerated himself and vouched for his *friends*, it is to be hoped he will answer, without evasion, a few more plain queries, which shall hereinafter be propounded, and the character of which shall be decisive of my course, whether the delicate and unpleasant duty of making public, names, times, places, and transactions, shall be performed now, or deferred for the present.

Queries.—Will Mr. Van Buren deny that prominent political partisans of his, *(not friends,)* citizens of New York, have written letters to citizens of Pennsylvania, proposing that after the vote of the State shall have been given by the people, with a view to Mr. Wilkins, the electors should then give their votes to Martin Van Buren?

Will Mr. Van Buren deny, that an active and prominent political partisan of his, a citizen of the State of New York, in an interview with one of the nominated Jackson electors of Pennsylvania, did propose, if the said elector would exert himself to transfer the vote of the State to Mr. Van Buren, he should in return possess his entire confidence and favor, adding, that Mr. V. B. knows the worth of men and never forgot his friends?

Will Mr. Van Buren deny, that a conspicuous political partisan of his, a citizen of the State of New York, did propose to exchange the votes of members of Congress for the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, for votes for Vice President, alleging, at the same time, that the present incumbent of the Speaker's chair would be otherwise provided for, and that he would not again be a candidate? Respectfully,

SAMUEL M'KEAN.

Harrisburgh, Nov. 30, 1832.

Surgical Operation.—One of the greatest operations, perhaps ever attempted upon a living human being, was performed a few days since by Professor Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, on a boy, named G. Washington Reynolds, 18 years of age, from the State of Delaware. A humour of solid consistence, and as large as a child's head, occupied the right side of the neck, and had been growing for several years. The great arteries, the veins and nerves of the neck, were spread over the surface of the tumour in every direction. The carotid artery and internal jugular vein were first tied by the operator; the nerves turned aside, and the enlarged mass dissected out, so as to expose the pharynx, gullet, windpipe, and great sympathetic nerve, without the loss of more than three ounces of blood. Upwards of 300 students and physicians witnessed the operation; and seemed at a loss which to admire most, the intrepidity, and at the same time gentleness of the surgeon, or the heroism of the boy, who lay perfectly still, and never uttered an exclamation from the beginning to the end of the operation, which lasted 38 minutes. The same operator has since removed, in the presence of his class, from the bladder of a man, an uncommonly large stone, the whole surface of which is covered with projecting points, so as to cause it to resemble the burr of the Jamestown weed. Both patients are in a fair way of recovery.—*Com. in U. S. Gaz.*

Emigration of Ohio Indians.—The following particulars respecting the journey of Indians emigrating from Ohio have been politely communicated to us by Mr. Gardiner, who is now on a visit to his family in this neighborhood:

The emigration of the Ohio Indians will, in all probability, have been completed by the 25th or 30th of the present month. The emigrants are about 800 in number, consisting of distinct bands of the Seneca, Shawnee and Ottawa tribes, with a few Munsees and Delawares. They were marched in three detachments, the whole under the superintendence of James B. Gardiner, assisted by Major G. W. Pool, as Assistant Agent, and a Conductor, Assistant Conductor and Interpreter, for each tribe. The Indians left rendezvous in Shelby county, on the 27th of September; and notwithstanding fifteen days of unavoidable delay on the march, in consequence of inclement weather, bad roads, some sickness and a few deaths, they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st inst. in good health and fine spirits. The distance traveled was upwards of 400 miles.—Nearly two-thirds of the emigrants were women and children—many of the former were old and decrepid. Ten public and twelve *Indian* wagons; seventy-five public and about 500 Indian horses were employed in the emigration. The march was without parallel in point of rapidity. The Indians were supplied with an abundance of the best of provisions and all necessary comforts. Except among the lazy and dissipated, there is no murmuring nor discontent. It is believed that no emigration of Indians from any part of the United States was ever conducted with so little expense, so few accidents, and so much general satisfaction.

The distance to be traveled beyond the Mississippi was about 300 miles. The weather, since the crossing, has been favorable, and the roads are in fine order.—*Cincinnati Repub. Nov.* 21.

Whole hog electioneering—from an Indiana paper.

FAT HOGS.

The subscriber takes this method to notify the owner, and the public, that there is six, two years old, hogs at my house. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. The hogs are marked with a *whole* in the right, and an under bit in the left ear. They will be killed by the 20th Dec. next if not taken away. I also inform the 20th regiment of Indiana Militia, that if elected, I will serve as Lieut. Col. JOHN JACKSON.

Oct. 12th, 1832.

Edict of Nullification.—We give below the Ordinance of the Nullifiers. It goes beyond the purposes avowed by its authors to the people of South Carolina, before the election of the members of the Convention. An eventual separation from the Union is the obvious import of this proceeding. It in fact leaves no alternative to the General Government, but a quiet submission to the doctrine, that each state has the right to annihilate all the laws which may be passed by the authority of the whole—or by a refusal to recognize the doctrine by any act, to make that act a separation of South Carolina from the Confederacy. This power, as now assumed by South Carolina, if admitted by the other States, is in effect a total dissolution of the Union. If that State can annul the whole revenue system, and declare Charleston a free port, it is virtually destroying the obligation of the laws imposing duties in every state. And the Convention, elected by a small majority of a single state, will not merely nullify the law, as regards itself, but defeat its operation in all the rest. Thus at once the sinews of the General Government would be cut at a single blow, and every member of the Confederacy be compelled to take the law from the State, or each be brought to provide separately for its exigencies.

The manner in which this ordinance is to be forced upon the people of South Carolina, by those at present in the majority there, is not less arrogant than that in which those assuming to represent one state, presume to dictate to all the other states, and to an immense majority of this country.—The Convention has ordained, as a test of holding office, or even enjoying the common rights of citizenship in the character of a juryman, an oath incompatible with the duties which every citizen owes to the Government of the Union. In other words, the ordinance amounts to an act of attainder against every man in South Carolina, who will not take an oath that he is, or will be, a Nullifier.—*Globe.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

	Jackson.	*Clay.*	*Wirt.*
Maine,	10		
New Hampshire,	7		
Connecticut		8	
Massachusetts		14	
Vermont			7
New York	42		
New Jersey	8		
Pennsylvania	30		
Delaware		3	
Maryland	3	7	
Virginia	23		
North Carolina	15		
Georgia	11		
Ohio	21		
Kentucky		15	
Indiana	9		
Tennessee	15		
Illinois	5		
Rhode Island		4	
Alabama	7		
Mississippi	4		
Louisiana	5		
Missouri	4		
For Jackson	219	51	7
' Clay	51		
' Wirt	7		
Doubtful	11—S. Carolina—by Legislature.		
Total	288		

Pennsylvania Canals.—The tolls received into the treasury, for the year ending the last of October, are $50,906.—*Penn. Intel.*

John Nevin, collector at Middletown, E. Division.	$364 66
Thomas C. Reed, Harrisburgh, E. Div.	16,864 66
Robert Scott, Jr. Duncan's Island, Susquehanna Division,	3,370 62
Jacob Fritz, Juniata Aqueduct, Juniata Division,	50 28
Levi Reynolds, Lewistown, do.	5,654 77
Wm. Williams, Huntingdon, do.	1,500 00
Elijah N. Doan, Northumberland, Susquehanna Division,	5,747 95
David Brinneman, Leechburg, Western Division,	1,793 26
Thomas Johnston, Blairsville, do.	4,720 00
Wm. B. Foster, Alleghenytown, do.	884 32
Geo. Fowler, Pittsburgh Aqueduct, do.	1,710 66
Samuel Foreman, Kiskeminetas Aqueduct, Western Division,	205 22
Wm. F. Swift, Bristol, Delaware Div.	2,718 19
Caleb Dusenbury, Easton, do.	5,325 90
	$50,906 89

Postage.—The following is the amount of postage in each State and Territory, for the year ending March 31, 1832.

New York	$312,018	Alabama	$27,240
Pennsylvania	185,217	New Jersey	22,390
Massachusetts	119,388	Vermont	19,997
Virginia	84,078	New Hampshire	17,298
Maryland	69,039	Mississippi	15,499
Ohio	58,883	Rhode Island	14,806
Georgia	54,232	Missouri	12,907
South Carolina	47,993	Indiana	11,508
Louisiana	40,794	Illinois	7,791
Kentucky	38,705	Florida	6,321
Connecticut	34,245	Delaware	4,707
Tennessee	31,423	Michigan	4,588
Maine	29,932	Arkansas	4,071
North Carolina	28,750		

The amount in several of the principal towns, during the same period, will be found below.

New York	$144,767	Richmond	$16,996
Philadelphia	95,284	Savannah	14,032
Boston	64,711	Cincinnati	13,019
Baltimore	49,330	Albany	11,694
New Orleans	30,729	Pittsburgh	11,172
Charleston	24,327	Augusta, Geo.	9,689

NEW ENGLAND.

	Clay.	*Jackson.*	*Wirt.*
Maine,	27,327	33,984	841
Vermont,	11,152	7,870	13,106
New Hampshire,	19,574	26,206	
Massachusetts,	33,003	14,497	15,233
Rhode Island,	2,862	2,187	821
Connecticut,	17,418	11,041	3,585
	111,836	95,785	34,586

MIDDLE STATES.

	Anti-Jackson.	*Jackson.*
New York,	154,896	168,243
New Jersey,	23,880	22,853
Pennsylvania,	66,716	90,883
Delaware,	4,263	4,008
	249,625	286,887

The Jackson vote in New England and the Middle States amounts to 382,772. The Anti-Jackson vote in the same States amounts to 395,077, *exceeding the Jackson vote by* 12,305.

The Northern and Middle States choose 133 Presidential Electors. 97 of whom will vote for Gen. Jackson, 29 for Mr. Clay, and 6 for Mr. Wirt. *Jackson will receive a majority, in these States, of* 61 *votes*, and yet he is in a *minority* of the people of more than *twelve thousand.*—*Boston Dai. Atlas.*

It is stated that the *Ordinance* of the South Carolina Nullifiers passed the Convention on Saturday week, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by a vote of 137 to 27. Those gentlemen have made a desperate plunge, and chosen an ill-omened name for their act of Nullification. No one of the Polignac ministry appeared to be ambitious of the credit of having originated or framed the ordinances of Charles X. We do not know who penned that of the South Carolina convention; but, assuredly, he will be a noted personage in American history, whatever may be the fate of the enteprize of Nullification. Its authors and abettors are in a wild, heroical dream, from which, we trust, they will be awakened before they bring the worst calamaties on their native State. Already, they have so deeply scandalized the nation, that they will not soon be forgiven.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Coal.—It appears that a large body of bituminous coal exists in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, the market for which it would seem to be in the state, or city, of New York, by a short rail road to the Chemung canal, and thence to the great canal—to effect which, it is said, that not more than 150,000 dollars will be required. The veins of coal already opened, show a product equal to 5,000 tons per acre—it is "found to give out a strong heat, to burn with a light flame, caking also, as is common with bituminous coal," and to contain "very little sulpher of pyrites, and there is reason to believe that, as it goes deeper, these will be altogether wanting,"

"At Coal-run and Bear creek, within the space of 144 feet, are nine coal seams. Their thickness respectively vary from 1½ to 3¾ feet, and their aggregate thickness at the outcrop is 18 feet.

"The highest situation at which coal has been noticed, is 470 feet above the Tioga, and the lowest is 219 feet, thus giving a range of 250 feet in which coal abounds.

"Mr. Taylor estimates that 20,000 acres surrounding Blossburgh, are within the denomination of coal lands. They are intersected longitudinally by the main valley of the Tioga, and transversely by numerous deep ravines, descending to that river, at almost every point of the compass. It is evident that the facility of working is greatly increased by this position of the ground."—*Niles.*

The Canal navigation continues brisk from Middletown to Huntingdon. The improvements are now completed from the latter place to Hollidaysburgh, and on Tuesday last, the first boats passed that line. The water was also let into the division from Middletown to Columbia, on Thursday last. The Juniata Free Press, of Wednesday last, says —'During eight days, ending on Thursday last, upwards of fifty boats passed the first lock above Mifflin. This is a greater number than has passed this lock in the same space of time since the commencement of business on the canal. Indeed, at no time has trade been so brisk, as for the last three weeks.'—*Poulson, Dec.* 3.

HARRISBURGH, (Pa.,) Nov. 30.

The legislature meets on Tuesday next. Several members are already in attendance, viz: Mr. Farrell, of Westmoreland; Mr. Lewis, of Bradford; Mr. Henderson, of Washington; Mr. Leaming, of Philadelphia; Mr. Boileau, of Bucks; and Dr. Bruce, of Somerset.

Owing to the election to Congress of Mr. Laporte, the late Speaker, a new Speaker will have to be chosen, and we presume, there will be a general attendance of the members on the first day of the session. The following gentlemen have been named as probable candidates for the Speaker's chair, viz: Mr. Wallace, of Crawford; Mr. Read, of Susquehanna; Mr. Waugh, of Washington; Mr. M'Culloh, of Franklin; Dr. Anderson, of Delaware; Mr. Lacock, of Beaver; and Mr. Ashbridge, of Chester.—*Poulson.*

The number of the American Quarterly Review for the present month, was issued on Saturday—the stated period of delivery. It is larger than the stipulated quantity; the matter is instructively various. Several good articles intended for it by the authors, have been unavoidably postponed—we refer to those on Mrs. Barney's Biography of Commodore Barney, the Revised Code of Pennsylvania, the life of Schiller, and others. The longest article in the present number is on the Negro Slavery question in Virginia. Colonization and Abolition are urged with a most impressive and candid exposition of facts and inferences.—*National Gazette.*

The Rail Road.—*Steam* is the only means of propulsion (for the conveyance of passengers) which is now used on the Frenchtown and New Castle Rail Road. Our engine is sufficient to draw the whole train of cars which carry all the passengers traveling between the two cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. This mode of transportation is very rapid, and as experience proves, is equally safe. On some occasions the cars go at the rate of *one mile per minute!* This celerity of movement exceeds that on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, whose expedition has been so much celebrated. The other day we witnessed the novel spectacle of *two* steam cars in motion at the same time; a third was in the depot at New Castle. The length of the Rail Road is sixteen miles; the time of passing it, on an average, about 42 minutes!—*Elkton Press.*

Extraordinary performance of a Locomotive Engine.—We understand that one of the locomotives on the New Castle Rail road, carried across the road, on Saturday, 14 cars, containing 150 passengers, 60,000 dollars in specie, and about 5 tons of baggage. Notwithstanding a tremendous gale of wind ahead, the distance was performed in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

MARRIED,

On the 6th instant, before Robert Christy, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL SEELY, to Miss SARAH HAZZARD—all of this city.

DIED,

At Hartford, Conn., on the 31st October last, Mr. M. S. MASON, of this city, in the forty-second year of his age.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } DECEMBER 4, 1832. }

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared an extra dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable out of the contingent fund of this Institution, to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after the 24th inst.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

December 11—3t

RICHARD BIDDLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE NO. 45 *THIRD STREET.*

December 11, 1832.—3t

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, that large Frame House and Five Acres of Ground, situated on Stone Quarry Hill, the late residence of F. B. Holmes, deceased. Possession can be given at any time.

☞ For terms, apply to EDWARD SIMPSON.

December 11, 1832.—3t

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of October Term, A. D. 1832, No. 124.

IN the matter of the Petition of William Cavin to prove a Parol Contract.

And now, to wit—November 26, 1832, the Court grant the prayer of the Petitioner, and appoint the fourth Monday of December next, being the first day of next term, for the examination of witnesses in support of said contract, and award the petitioner a Subpena to Robert Beaty, Esq., returnable on said day; and the Court appoint M. B. Lowrie, Esq. as Commissioner to take the testimony of witnesses in the above case.

A true copy from the Record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

December 11, 1832.—w3t.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, near East Liberty, on Monday, the first instant, a Light Brindled Cow, between ten and eleven years old, a little star between her horns, a white tail, and a speck of white on the end of her rump, a slit in her left ear. The owner can have her again by calling on the subscriber, proving property and paying charges.

JOHN STEELE.

Dec. 11, 1832.—3t.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, 11, 1832.—6m.

ALEXANBER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, held at the city of Pittsburgh, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said court—William Marks and John M'Dowell, (administrators of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased,) will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out cry, on Thursday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1833, at 12 o'clock, (noon) on the premises, One Tract of Land, situate in Fayette township and county aforesaid, bounded by Chartier's creek and lands of Christopher Cowan, Thomas Dorrington, and William Henry, known by the name of the 'South Place,' and containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and sixty perches.

And, also, one other Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Dorrington, James Ewing, Isaac Walker, Robert Boyd, and heirs of William Henry, generally known by the name of 'Farm Hill,' containing two hundred and twenty acres and one hundred and thirty perches, being the real estate of said deceased. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,

Dec. 4, 1832.—ts. *Clerk.*

NEW INVENTION,

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } *October 26th*, 1832. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this institution, on whose Stock only twenty dollars per share has been paid, are hereby notified, and required to pay an instalment of ten dollars on each share of stock belonging to this class, on or before the first day of January next: also, ten dollars on the same, on or before the first day of February next; and, also, ten dollars on the same, on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN SNYDER,

October 30, 1832.—w9t. *Cashier.*

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND—situated in Ross township, about seven miles from Pittsburgh—ten acres of which are cleared, on which is erected a good Log House. There is a good never failing spring near the house.

Also—Two Frame Houses in Pipetown. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Pipetown.

HENRY AMBLER.

November 20.—w1mo.

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,

Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

BAYARD'S TOWN

STEAM SAW MILL.

JAMES B. MORGAN informs his friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and Bayardstown, that his Mill is in operation—it is situated immediately above Dr. Shoenberger's Iron Works.

☞ He has a good supply of Pine, Yellow Pine, and Oak Timber, and has a lot of the best quality of Oak, for Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Sept. 25, 1832.—3mw

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh,	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank.	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada.	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebec Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3 70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11 50

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

Near the Corner of the Diamond & Market st.

PIKE'S ARITHMETIC and Science of Numbers; with a short system of Book Keeping, by D. Leavitt. This work is highly recommended, as pre-eminent in the clearness, plainness, and usefulness of its definitions, rules, and examples. Among the best judges and teachers in the U. S. who give it the preference above all modern systems, are found the names of M. Harvey, Governor of New Hampshire; Messrs. J. Wheelock, B. Woodward, and I. Smith, President and Professors in Dartmouth University; Messrs. J. Willard, E. Wigglesworth, and S. Williams, President and Professors in the University of Cambridge; Z. S. Moore, President of Amherst College; and many others, equally eminent as good scholars and arithmeticians. This system needs only to be examined by any competent teacher, of skill and experience, in order to introduce it into his school. The Proprietor and Publisher intend to present a copy of it to every respectable teacher in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, to whom they shall have a safe opportunity of sending it—so that, when examined, it may be adopted or rejected on its own merits. (The call of any worthy teacher in this county, for this purpose, shall be made welcome.)

On hand, also, a full assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, and STATIONERY, at prices as reasonable as any where else in Pittsburgh.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

Agent for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh, December 4.—m3t.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

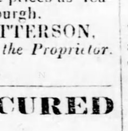
THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—w1y

STRAY COLTS.



CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, Sewickley bottom, Ohio township, Allegheny county, two Yearling Colts, one of them a Bay, the other a Sorrel; both of them with stars in their foreheads, and both with a white left hind foot. Both Colts were ranging about the premises for several weeks, before being taken up, and have been since entered on the township books.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Nov. 27, 1832.—3t

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—w1y

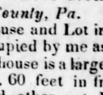
JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,

Washington County, Pa.



I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned offer for sale their COTTON FACTORY, *situated at Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, now in successful and profitable operation.*

The Factory contains 5 double cards, 4 single do., and 1 breaker for laps; 3 drawing frames, on the most approved principle; 2 tube speeders, each ten tubes; 1 roving frame, 16 cans; 7 throstles, containing 696 spindles; 1 mule, 144 spindles; 1 twister, for carpet chain, 12 spindles; together with Picker, Reels, &c., and every thing necesssary to carry on the business profitably and advantageously, the whole of which are in excellent working order. There is also a small Machine Shop attached to it, with suitable tools for the repair and making of machinery.

The building is substantial and elegant, 55 by 33 feet, 3 stories, a good and substantial cast iron overshot wheel, with cast iron gearing—this will either be sold to the purchaser or rented.

In connection with the above, there is a Store, well stocked with such goods as suits the wants of the country and hands employed: a better stand for business is probably not in the county.

The permanency of the Beaver is too well known to need comment from us; and its improvement, as a slack water navigation, will add much to its value. Pittsburgh, one of the best markets in the western country for cotton yarn, is distant but thirty miles, and navigation the whole way; 2 keel boats ply, weekly, between Beaver and Pittsburgh. To those desiring to purchase, and obtain information of the profits of the business, every information will be communicated. For terms, &c., address PUGHS, WILSON & CO.,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Nov. 13, 1832.—w3m.

☞ The Pittsburgh Mercury, Cincinnati Gazette, Zanesville Republican, Warren Gazette, (Ohio) will insert the above 3 months, once a week, forward a paper to the advertiser, mark cost, and charge this office.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, SAMUEL STEWART, an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe Making Business; aged about nineteen years; a stout, heavy made lad; about five feet six inches high; took with him two suits of clothes; one gray cassinet, the other cotton. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, as the penalty of the law will be put in force against them. Whoever returns said apprentice shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON,

Nov. 27—3t Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS.

No. 131 *South Eleventh street, Philadelphia*

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified, that a certain Note, drawn by the subscribers, and payable to the order of B. A. Fahnestock, dated the 24th November, 1832, for $2,138 36, has been attached in their hands, as the property of Thos. C. Forbes, at the suit of Henry J. Grew. Payment of the same will therefore be withheld, until said suit is disposed of, or the attachment otherwise legally removed.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

December 7—8t

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, in Diamond Alley, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

For terms, enquire of

GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd

Dec. 3.-6w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERSUASION—a Novel: in 2 volumes. By Miss Austin.

2. Thatcher's Lives of the Indians: in two volumes; being Nos. 45, 46 of Harper's Family Library.

3. The Comforter, or Consolation for the Afflicted: by a Village Pastor.

4. Family Cabinet Atlas: containing 100 Maps and Engravings.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*

November 27—3t

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

When some '*Young Spirit*,' fresh returned from war,
With haunting words proclaims his mighty acts,
The '*Veteran*' smiles, points to some honored scar,
And calmly says, '*these things*,' my friends, are *facts*.

A PLAIN statement, addressed to Adventurers. The most Fortunate of Vendors!—the 'Vetern' Prize Seller SYLVESTER has sold, within three months, Three Prizes of $30,000—say $90,000; besides other '*Tit Bits*,' to the am't of $150,000!! And all within ninety days!!!

Come on, my friends, I have yet many Prizes in reserve, and the following Grand Capitals are soon to be drawn: $40,000; $25,000; $20,000; $10,000: be speedy, remember, 'Take time by the forelock.' No Agent, Vendor, or Broker, nor any two together, has had such 'unparalleled success' as SYLVESTER.

Dec. 4. Corner of Wood & 4th streets.

TO LET,

A NUMBER of Small Brick Houses, near Grant's Hill. The houses are well calculated for small families, having the convenience of Hydrant Water, and each house containing a Cooking Stove in the basement story. For further particulars, enquire of Edward Moore, or CHARLES AVERY.

Dec. 4, 1832.—4t

KEEPSAKE, FOR 1833.

JUST received, THE KEEPSAKE, for 1833, the most splendid Annual for the season; embellished with 18 Splendid Line Engravings, under the direction of Charles Heath.

Also, HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, for 1833, with 26 beautifully finished Engravings, from Drawings, by Clarkson Stanfield.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*

November 27—4t

STATE MAP OF OHIO.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL and Statistical Map of the State of Ohio, in Rollers. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*

Dec. 4, 1832—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1832: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,260	2,260
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
65	100	6,500
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Dec. 7, 1832.

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,

Nov. 13—tf Water street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

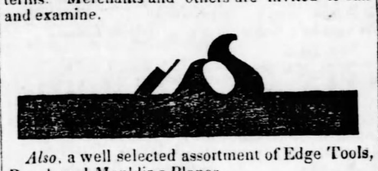
THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.



Also, a well selected assortment of Edge Tools, Bench and Moulding Planes.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Sept. 21.—tf *Assignees.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,260	2,260
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	100	3,000
20	200	4,000
65	100	6,500
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞ For Prizes, apply to or address

S. J SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

Dec. 7, 1832.

BINDERS' BOARDS,

JUST received and for sale by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Dec. 4—4w No. 108 Second street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,

Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No. 58, WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JUST receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a large and valuable assortment of

Bibles, of all prices;
Psalm and Hymn Books;
School Books, of all kinds;
Quills and Slates;
Writing and Wrapping Paper;
Wall Paper and Playing Cards;

Together with a great variety of articles suitable for the country trade, all of which are offered cheap at SYLVESTER'S, Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

☞ Rags taken in exchange for goods, or bought for cash, at highest market price.

October 9, 1832.

400 SUPERIOR SPANISH HIDES;
60 Bales Mississippi and Tennessee COTTON;
50 Hhds. Ky. LEAF TOBACCO.

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Nov. 2.—1mo 76 Front street.

☞ LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞ A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

CARPETING.

OPENED, this day, at the new building, opposite Col. Gleim's Commercial House, corner of Market and Front streets,

Recent Importation and Entire New Patterns: Brussels, Imperial, Royal Damask, English Kiddirminster, Scotch Ingrain, Venitian Ingrain; including A LOT OF HEARTH RUGS, of Various Patterns and Qualities.

A. M'FADDEN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf.

SOUVENIRS FOR 1833!

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 20 engravings.

The London Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

The Pearl, with 9 engravings.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Nov. 9.—tf.

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)

PITTSBURGH.

☞ His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.

September 21—tf

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

ABISHAI WAY,

NEW STONE FRONT STORE

NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS

Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.

November 13, 1832.—4wcw8t.

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. *Molasses*;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 *Mackerel*;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. *Manufactured* Tobacco;
150 boxes *Melee* Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,

No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GUN BARRELS.

JUST received, and for sale, a lot of RIFLE BARRELS, of superior quality, by

S. FUNDENBURG,

45, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

November 2, 1832.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,260	2,260
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
65	100	6,500
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
112	30	3,360
112	25	2,800
224	20	4,480
1960	10	19,600
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Dec. 7, 1832.

LAMPS,

Opening, at the Carpet Ware Rooms,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

OPPOSITE COL. GLEIM'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

AMONG which are, Astral, Mantel, Chandelier, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Branch, for Stores, Churches, &c.; Writing, Reading, Bracket, Hall, and Street Lamps. Lamp Wicks, Balance Balls, Chains, &c. A. M'FADDEN.

November 6.—tf

HEALTH ALMANAC, FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf